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FIFTY-SIXTH REPORT TO CONGRESS

(January 1 Through December 31, 1985)

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

In Accordance With Section 2455, Title 10, U.S.C.

(Formerly Section 8 of Public Law 426, 82d Congress)

OF THE

DEFENSE CATALOGING AND STANDARDIZATION ACT OF 1952

REPORT

OF THE

INVESTIGATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NINETY-NINTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

MARCH 31, 1986

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NINETY-NINTH CONGRESS, 2d SESSION

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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301-8000

ACQUISITION AND
LOGISTICS

28 MAR 1986

Honorable Les Aspin
Chairman
Committee on Armed Services
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

As prescribed by Section 2455, Title 10, United States Code, we are enclosing the Fifty-Sixth Annual Report on the Department of Defense Federal Cataloging Program. This report covers the period from January through December 1985.

Inasmuch as the Congress in its legislation directed that the Secretary of Defense report any other data he considers will best inform Congress on the status of the Cataloging Program, there is included information on: the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Codification System, Remote Terminal Capability for cataloging data users, DoD Interchangeability and Substitutability System, current and future program enhancement initiatives, and several Government/Industry programs such as Federal Catalog System Training for Industry and a program to improve the accuracy of manufacturer part numbers.

These plans and programs are directly associated with the development of programs and/or utilization of cataloging data and have been initiated to provide additional means of insuring more efficient utilization of materiel resources.

Sincerely,

James P Wade Jr

James P. Wade, Jr.

Enclosure

56th Report

ON THE
FEDERAL CATALOGING PROGRAM
1985

PREPARED BY: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

PREFACE

The Federal Catalog System is a Government-wide program to provide a uniform system of item identification and assign National Stock Numbers to all items of supply used by the Government Departments and Agencies. Through its operation, item duplication is prevented, interchangeability among items revealed, standardization data is made available, logistics support throughout the government is facilitated, and Government/Industry relations are strengthened; all to the improvement of materiel management, military effectiveness, and efficiency and economy in logistics operations. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and other foreign countries participate by agreement or on an individual basis.

Established by law, it is administered by the Department of Defense (DoD) in conjunction with the Administrator of the General Services Administration (GSA). The Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) is responsible for management and administration of the operation of the system.

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SUMMARY

At the end of calendar year 1985, the Department of Defense (DoD) was recorded on 4.52 million of the 5.49 million managed items in the data base, an increase of 127,716 items over the past year ... 251,336 National Stock Numbers (NSNs) were assigned and 136,750 were deleted during 1985 ... Over 56 million transactions were processed through the ADP system which serves 51 DoD wholesale and 18 retail materiel managers, 75 civil agencies, 13 NATO countries, six other foreign countries, and three NATO agencies.

There are 9,785 Non U.S. Stock Numbers now in the Federal Catalog System, an increase of 2,592 over last year ... A total of 1,114,641 transactions were processed in support of NATO and other participating governments in 1985.

During 1985 a Federal Catalog System Executive Overview Film was prepared and a Remote Terminal System Tutorial was completed ... 357 Remote Terminals were on line, 115 more than 1984 ... 3,156,256 reference numbers were matched to existing NSNs through mechanized item entry control screening ... 122 System Change Requests (SCRs) were implemented ... 227 still in process ... 376 changes made to the Federal Item Identification Guides (FIIGs) to assure items of supply in the Federal Catalog System are uniformly described ... 3,687,402 price changes were made to NSNs ... 295 Catalog Publications produced ... 28,000 new CAGE Codes were assigned to contractors in support of contract administration functions and procurement related programs ... 22,000 update actions were made to maintain currency and accuracy of existing contractor data files.

FEDERAL SUPPLY CLASSIFICATION CLASS ASSIGNMENTS

The Federal Supply Classification (FSC) class is the first four digits of the National Stock Number. The purpose of the FSC is to group similar items for management purposes.

There are 617 FSCs in the Federal Catalog System of which 546 are assigned to specific activities for management.

PART I - ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND PROJECTS

SPARE PARTS MANAGEMENT

An overall assessment has been made of the Federal Catalog System (FCS) and the Defense Integrated Data System (DIDS) to improve support for economic and competitive replacement of spare parts. An analysis of the basic disciplines, rules and tools, has been conducted. Many actions have been initiated to support the need for competition and accurate pricing. Most of these initiatives are related, either directly or indirectly, to improved quality of logistics data and improved responsiveness to logisticians' need for data.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO) CODIFICATION SYSTEM

A total of 9,785 Non U.S. Stock Numbers are now recorded in the Federal Catalog System. This reflects an increase of 2,592 Stock Numbers over the previous year. These NATO Stock Numbers are assigned by the NATO member countries for items procured in their countries, which are used by U.S. Military Services. This is in keeping with the NATO concept that the producing country identifies and assigns the stock number.

In addition, a total of 1,114,641 transactions were processed in support of NATO and other participating governments in 1985. The U.S. National Codification Bureau prepared 36,762 new item identifications based upon requests which were received from NATO and other participating countries. These new item identifications were prepared for items produced in the United States and procured by NATO and other countries. It was necessary to prepare these new item identifications because the items were not cataloged in the U.S. system.

In accordance with the Amendment to the Arms Export Control Act by PL 99-83, the United States entered into agreements with the NATO member countries allowing cataloging services to be performed without charge on a reciprocal basis. Prior to the agreement, NATO countries were charged specific fees for certain cataloging actions and therefore some NATO countries charged for cataloging services rendered to the U.S. This reciprocal agreement provides free cataloging services to those NATO member countries that have agreed to provide similar services and data to the U.S. Government.

FEDERAL CATALOG SYSTEM TRAINING

Federal Catalog System training was provided to personnel from the Republic of Korea through a Foreign Military Sales Case. The five week course consisted of the theories and principles of the Federal Catalog System and practical application at DoD Inventory Control Points.

The filming of the Federal Catalog System Executive Overview has been completed. It will be available on 16mm film and cassette tape. Additionally, the prototype for Computer Assisted Instruction for on-line tools titled the "Remote Terminal System Tutorial" has been completed. The tutorial provides guidance on how to use the remote terminal system effectively and efficiently.

NEW INITIATIVES

Initiatives have been established which will:

1. Provide tailored characteristics data to the Defense Supply Centers (DSCs). This characteristic portrayal of items will provide buyers at the DSCs knowledge of the most significant performance and physical characteristics of items being procured.

2. Provide the capability for acceptance of uncoordinated reference numbers. The addition of these reference numbers to the data base may identify possible duplication between existing National Stock Numbers (NSNs), eliminate duplication of NSN assignment and enhance competitive procurement through the identification of additional supply sources.

3. Establish an audit (challenge) process for Nonapproved Item Names (NAINs) and an edit to prevent NAINs from entering the data base as duplicates of Approved or Colloquial Names. Approved Item Names are essential for uniform identification and classification. Proper classification is mandatory for Item Reduction and Item Entry Control reviews by the commodity experts located at the Integrated Materiel Manager Centers.

4. Establish a price challenge procedure for Approved Item Names (AINs). This system will return new item requests to the submitter when the submitted price falls outside the price range established for the AIN. In addition, this system can be used by the Services and Agencies in the identification of items against which erroneous prices are recorded. These organizations will also benefit through use of the established price ranges when requesting National Stock Number assignment.

5. Establish the On-Line Characteristics Search System. This system will provide the capability to search for items with characteristics that match the parameters specified by the requestor. The search will be in an interactive mode and will aid logisticians in many disciplines. This system is currently available to six activities as a prototype. Upon completion of the prototype phase, the system will be evaluated and implementation decisions will be made based on feasibility and resource availability.

6. Provide a three tier goal system for cataloging input which will measure the use of Approved Item Names, Descriptive Method Item Identifications and multiple reference numbers. This product is currently available as a prototype statistical report and an effort is currently underway to establish it as a regular production report.

REMOTE TERMINAL CAPABILITY

This capability provides real-time access to the Federal Catalog System (FCS) data by FCS customers in support of their logistics mission. The remote terminal capability is available 14 hours per day, five days a week, as well as eight hours on Saturday. At present, the remote system has 357 terminals on-line in support of the Armed Services, Defense Logistics Agency, and six Civil Agencies. The system presently processes an average of over 26,000 search and interrogation transactions on a daily basis.

MECHANIZED ITEM ENTRY CONTROL

Mechanized Provisioning Screening matches are one form of item entry control which result in a cost avoidance within the Federal Government. In calendar year 1985, 8,037,919 reference numbers were screened against DLSC files in support of Provisioning Screening actions. Of these, 3,156,256 or 39.2% matched existing National Stock Numbers (NSNs). During the same period, 7,633,591 reference numbers were screened for other Preprocurement purposes. Of these, 1,245,053 or 16.3% matched existing National Stock Numbers. The ability to identify duplicate items of supply through an automated process precludes manual research and avoids assignment of NSNs to duplicate items. It allows for screening to occur several times throughout the item entry and provisioning phase, a feat that could not be accommodated by manual research. There is a high degree of reliance on this process to identify items of supply that already exist within the Federal Catalog System. A significant payback is realized.

DEFENSE INTEGRATED DATA SYSTEM CHANGE REQUESTS

System Change Requests (SCRs) are the mechanism used to implement improvements in the Defense Integrated Data System (DIDS). These SCRs are generated in response to specific needs of the Military Services/Civil Agencies in support of their world-wide logistics/supply missions.

At the close of Fiscal Year 1985, a total of 227 SCRs were in process. These included the 165 new requests that were received during Fiscal Year 1985. During the year, a total of 122 SCRs were implemented in support of a wide range of logistics functions. These ADP program improvements enhance the ability of the supply system to respond more accurately and efficiently to the logistics needs of the Federal Government.

FEDERAL ITEM IDENTIFICATION GUIDES (FIIGs)

FIIGs are documents utilized by the DoD, Civil Agencies, and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Codification Activities to describe new items of supply entering the Federal Catalog System and to revise the descriptions of existing items. During calendar year 1985, 376 changes were made to FIIGs, affecting 1,609,216 items. These changes were necessary to assure that the items of supply in the Federal Catalog System are uniformly described in accordance with system rules and to include the internationally coordinated elements for use by all NATO countries in describing items of supply. The FIIG document provides the mechanism and discipline to describe items of supply and thereby aids in the elimination of duplicate items.

ANNUAL SURCHARGE

The Stock Fund Price stabilization policy requires that prices on stock-fund items be revised annually. To allow for inflation during the year, a Surcharge is established by the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense and is added to all materiel categories except Subsistence and Fuel.

To establish new price changes as of 1 October 1985, a record 3,607,402 price changes were made to National Stock Numbered (NSN) items.

GOVERNMENT/INDUSTRY REFERENCE DATA EDIT AND REVIEW (GIRDER)

The GIRDER Program is designed to assure the accuracy of manufacturers part number data in the central catalog file of the Federal Catalog System. This program provides a means for joint government and industry review of this data to identify obsolete, incomplete or inaccurate part numbers. Such actions are beneficial not only in maintaining current and correct Federal Item Identifications but are also essential in identifying new or revised manufacturing sources to better support logistics functions.

The Automated GIRDER Program was developed for use with industry in the exchange of reference number data. The automated program offers faster reference number verification between industry and government. Testing of the automated program has shown cost reduction for industry can be as high as 75% of the cost normally incurred.

During 1985, an additional 35 companies agreed to confirm the validity of their part numbers, bringing the total to 746 participating companies. This total expands to 2,255 when the corporate divisions are included. These companies and divisions are each identified by a Commercial and Government Entity Code and represent 4 million reference numbers. In Fiscal Year 1985 the GIRDER program forwarded 370,297 reference numbers to 141 manufacturers for review and correction. Manufacturers returned 71 listings with a total reference number count of 192,459. DLSC made 38,368 corrections and forwarded 58,072 reference numbers to the Defense Supply Centers and military services for correction.

FEDERAL CATALOG SYSTEM PUBLICATIONS

During Fiscal Year 1985 a total of 295 Federal Catalog System publications were produced. Distribution ranged from a low of 767 customers per publication to a high of 38,000 with up to 15,770,000 microfiche provided. Overall, approximately 250,000,000 microfiche were reproduced, an increase of 21,000,000 over the last year. Additionally, 8,915,500 hardcopy pages were also printed for these publications.

MASS DATA RETRIEVAL AND AUTOMATED TABULAR STUDY LISTINGS

The Mass Data Retrieval Program is a process to obtain information about items of supply that have certain data elements in common. As the name implies, this program allows government activities to extract large volumes of data from the Defense Integrated Data System (DIDS) Total Item Record (TIR) based on key data elements. A new software tool called "Reporter" allows tailoring of Mass Data Retrieval output to meet specific requirements of our customers.

Another unique service provided is the Automated Tabular Study Listing (ATSL). Based on characteristic data designated by the requesting activity, ATSLs are produced by selecting data elements from the characteristic descriptions and displaying this data in a tabular format. ATSLs are beneficial for activities conducting studies by Item Name Code (INC) or by INC within Federal Supply Class when the use of entire segments of TIR data would be impractical and cumbersome. During the past six months, we have produced 58 ATSLs for various customers.

COMMERCIAL AND GOVERNMENT ENTITY (CAGE)

There were approximately 20,000 new CAGE Codes assigned to contractors this past year. These codes were assigned based on requests received from the Services/Agencies in support of contract administration functions, procurement related programs, automated bidders' files and quality assessment programs. Additionally, there were approximately 22,000 update actions made to maintain the currency and accuracy of the existing contractor data file.

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PART II - FUTURE PLANS

DEFENSE INTEGRATED DATA SYSTEM (DIDS) MODERNIZATION

We completed a thorough review of our current and future database requirements. During this review, we established a logical baseline model of the current system and a logical model of the future system. A logical model indicates the logical iterrelationship of data elements, not the actual physical methods of storage and display of the elements. During the database analysis, we also conducted studies to define the mid-term requirements of our users (i.e., DoD, NATO, and the Federal Agencies). The results of these studies are incorporated in our Management Requirements Document.

DoD INTERCHANGEABILITY AND SUBSTITUTABILITY (I&S) SYSTEM

Requirements have been developed to implement a DoD I&S System. Services/ Agencies (S/As) differences with respect to the requirements have been progressively resolved through the staffing process and regularly scheduled focal point meetings. Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (OASD, MRA&L, L&MM) memorandum dated 10 Apr 85 notified all participating DoD components that the scheduled implementation date for the DoD I&S System is October 1986.

This system, when implemented, will portray those technical decisions of the managing or using S/As which involve I&S relationships between items of supply. The Defense Integrated Data System (DIDS) will serve as the central repository for the S/As I&S decisions. In addition, the I&S system will maintain the integrity of I&S data by ensuring that items configured in an I&S Family are consistently managed by a single wholesale manager. This system is intended to serve the following logistics support objectives:

a. Provide the S/As the capability to record and maintain coordinated I&S relationships in a central file/location.

b. Maintain consistent wholesale management assignments within I&S Families.

c. Provide for automatic distribution of S/As I&S data for use in wholesale management operations.

d. Provide uniform application of I&S information in logistics decision making processes.

e. Provide interested users with the capability to interrogate for I&S data.

f. Identify the most preferred item within an I&S Family enabling the wholesale manager to procure the most desirable item.

g. Allow optimum use of I&S materiel assets to satisfy customer requirements and S/As programs and projects.

h. Provide progressive attrition of related item assets from S/As inventories.

i. Provide visibility of existing and pending I&S relationships during provisioning screening processes to satisfy initial requirements for new weapons systems. This will reduce the need for investment in new items.

j. Enhance the sustainability and mobilization of the Armed Services during peace and war.

Interagency testing will begin in May 1986 with the S/As.

FREIGHT CLASSIFICATION GUIDE SYSTEM (FCGS)

A request has been approved for the redesign of the FCGS. This redesign will improve data flow from the Item Managers to the recorded users and improve the quality and timeliness of freight data. The Item Managers' improved control of freight data will enhance the freight product and increase the percentage of items which will contain freight data in the Defense Integrated Data System (DIDS) data base. DoD is currently working toward a May 1986 implementation of the FCGS redesign.

FUTURE INITIATIVES

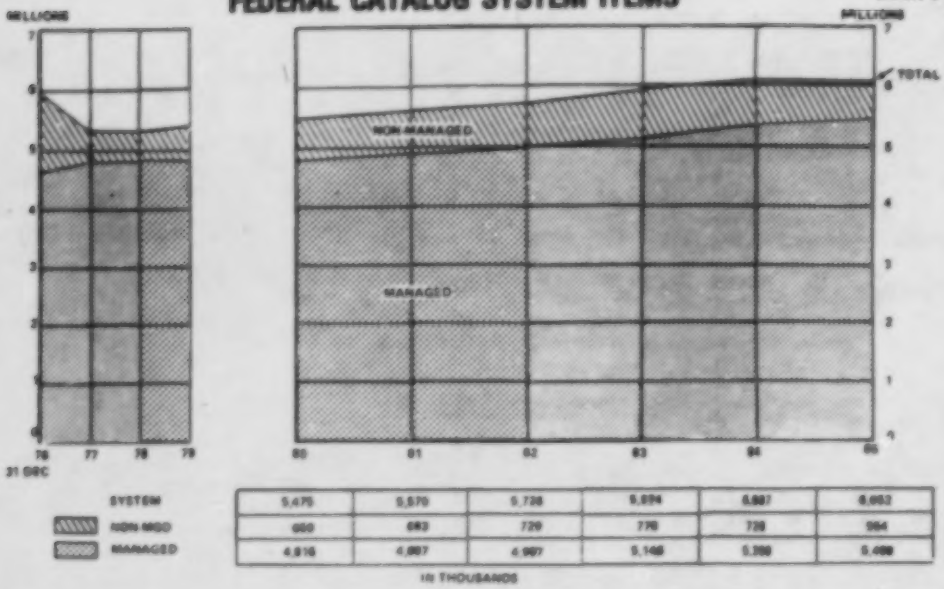
There are efforts underway which will:

1. Create an Item Name Policy Review Committee comprised of Military Services, Federal Agencies and industry representatives. The Committee will evaluate the policies and practices of assigning names to items of supply in the Federal Catalog System. This assessment will include the full spectrum of Item Name practices, both the development phase and the application, and those other functions which relate directly to Item Names, such as item classification and description. The evaluation is expected to result in significantly improved policies and practices for Item Names.

2. Improve acquisition of technical data from industry to be used in the development of descriptive data required for support of the procurement process. The real key to adequate descriptions in the Federal Catalog System is the acquisition of the proper data from industry. Emphasis will be placed on the receipt of contractually obligated technical data packages during the provisioning process.

FEDERAL CATALOG SYSTEM ITEMS

CHART 1



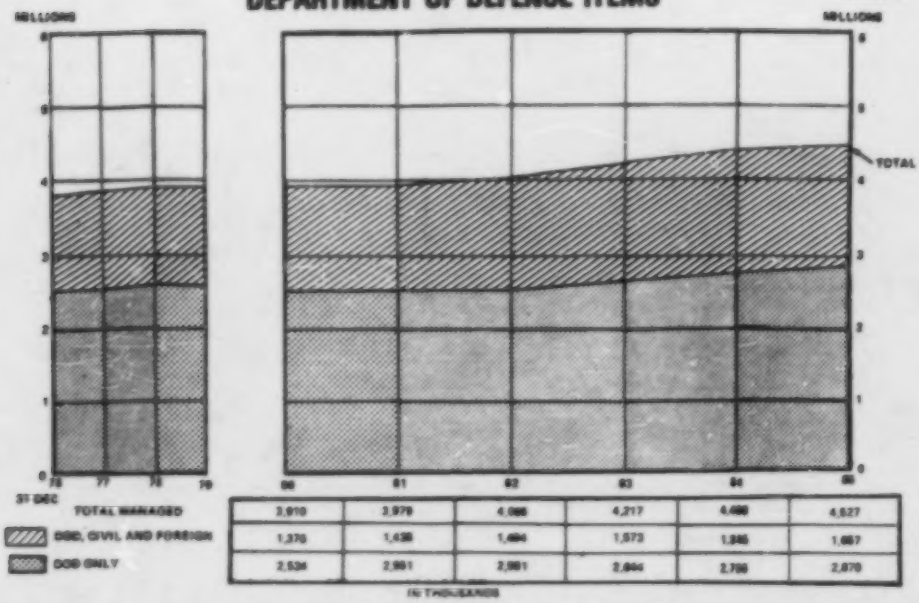
5,475	5,570	5,726	5,894	6,087	6,052
659	663	729	770	728	564
4,816	4,907	4,997	5,146	5,359	5,488

IN THOUSANDS

This chart portrays all items in the Federal Catalog System (FCS), both managed and nonmanaged. The items managed include all items managed by DoD, civil agencies, and NATO or other foreign countries. The nonmanaged items are retained in the FCS file for five years during which time they are available for reinstatement as managed items. If reinstatement does not occur during that time period, the NSNs are canceled.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ITEMS

CHART 2



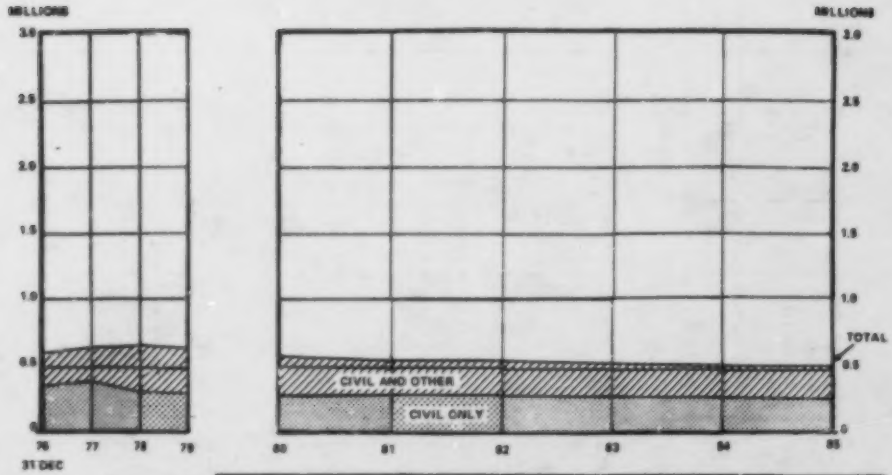
3,910	3,979	4,088	4,217	4,488	4,527
1,370	1,438	1,484	1,573	1,845	1,657
2,534	2,981	2,981	2,644	2,788	2,870

IN THOUSANDS

This chart depicts the items on which DoD is sole manager as well as items that are managed in common. 2.870 million items have only a DoD activity recorded as manager. The remaining 1.657 million items also have a civil agency or foreign government recorded. Thus, DoD manages a total of 4.527 million items.

CIVIL AGENCIES ITEMS

CHART 3



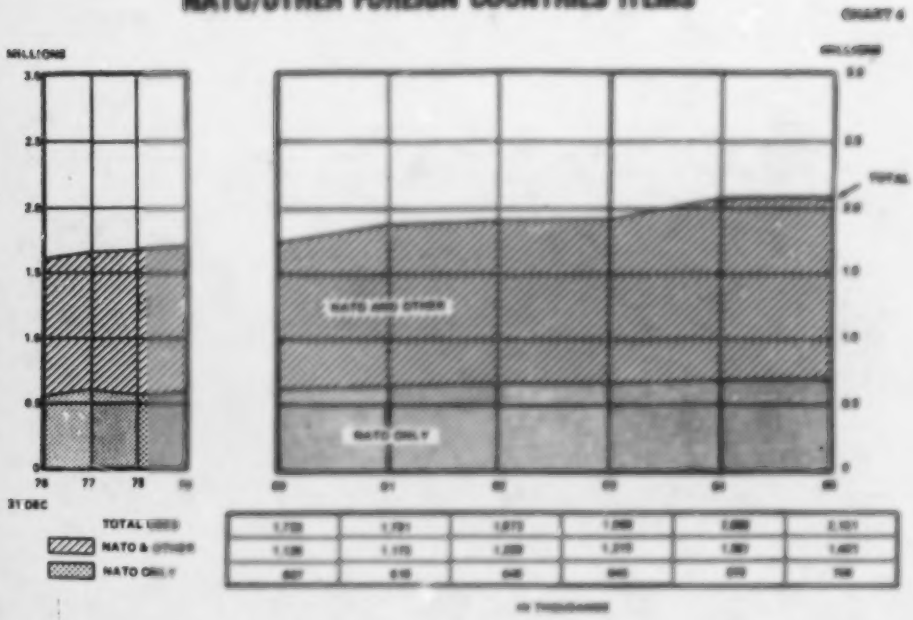
	76	77	78	79	80	81
TOTAL MANAGED	549	560	543	541	538	526
CIVIL & OTHER	250	263	256	257	258	256
CIVIL ONLY	299	293	287	284	280	270

IN THOUSANDS

The Federal Catalog System serves the needs of 75 Civil Agencies. The chart portrays the number of items that Civil Agencies manage alone as well as the items that are managed in common with DoD or foreign governments. In the listing of agencies the counts include all agencies under a particular department. For example, the Department of Transportation includes counts for the Coast Guard and the Federal Aviation Administration. Other Agencies include counts for the Library of Congress, Interstate Commerce Commission, Smithsonian Institute, etc.

Central Intelligence Agency	3,579	General Services Admin.	47,220
Department of Commerce	21,872	Government Printing Office	12,173
Department of Health, Education and Welfare	19,716	National Aeronautics and Space Administration	166,725
Department of Interior	58,581	Tennessee Valley Authority	26,415
Department of Justice	20,499	U.S. Postal Service	14,462
Department of Transportation	298,837	Veterans Administration	18,204
Department of Treasury	25,153	Other Agencies	13,482
Environmental Protection Agency	6,506		

NATO/OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES ITEMS



The U.S. National Codification Bureau provides cataloging services to 13 NATO countries, six other foreign governments and three NATO agencies. The chart depicts the net number of items recorded for all of these countries and agencies combined, with a breakout of the number they manage.

		NATO COUNTRIES			
Belgium	245,167	Germany	868,387	Norway	294,815
Canada	388,291	Greece	337,718	Portugal	160,256
Denmark	171,971	Italy	79,732	Spain	368
France	381,744	Netherlands	298,773	Turkey	5,981
				United Kingdom	327,516
		OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES			
*Kenya	6	Singapore	159,422	*Indonesia	1,097
*Jordan	69	*Kuwait	84,265	Malaysia	998
*Yugoslavia	494	*Switzerland	37	*Mexico	1,182
*Venezuela	735	*Sudan	1,554	Thailand	41,125
*Somalia	694	*Chile	22	Australia	682,656
*Tunisia	9	*Morocco	1,125	New Zealand	167,118
*Egypt	55	*Saudi Arabia	29,490	*South Korea	2,438
Israel	26,144	*Colombia	7	*Philippines	45
*Republic of China	1,849	*Honduras	55	*Pakistan	568
		*El Salvador	2	*Iran	28,727
		NATO AGENCIES			
NATO Supply Center	118,248	*NATO Int. Comm. Sys. Mgmt. Agency			1,431
		*SHAPE			93

*Cataloging services are not furnished these foreign countries and NATO agencies because there is no Foreign Military Sales agreement in effect for

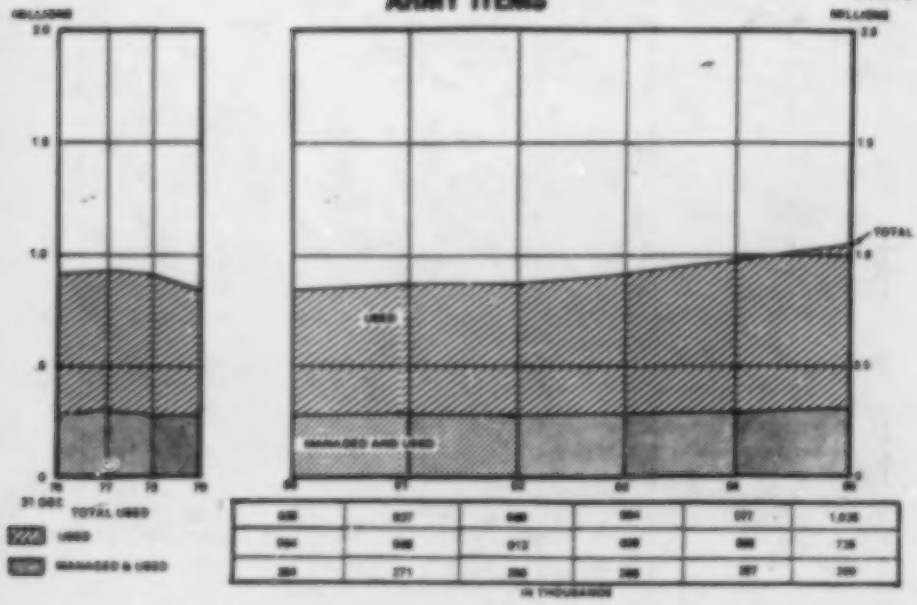
cataloging services and data. The numerics represent the number of items against which the countries are recorded as users in the Defense Integrated Data System file.

ITEMS RECORDED BY MILITARY SERVICES (CHARTS 5-8)

The data on these charts present, by each Military Service, the number of items on which they are recorded as inventory manager as well as those on which they are recorded as a user, but supported by another component.

ARMY ITEMS

CHART 6

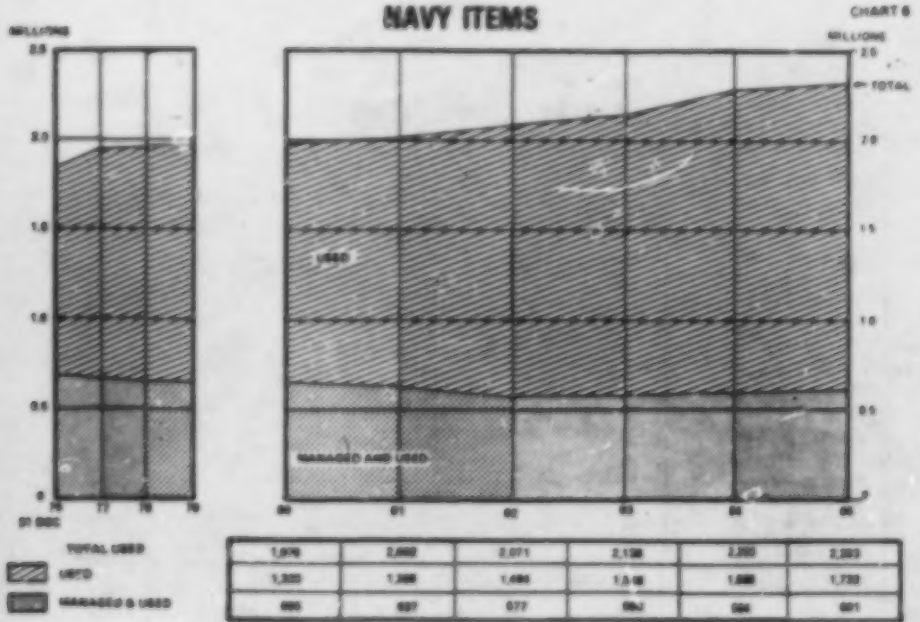


648	637	648	664	677	1,038
564	548	913	639	666	726
284	271	260	248	257	269

IN THOUSANDS

NAVY ITEMS

CHART 6

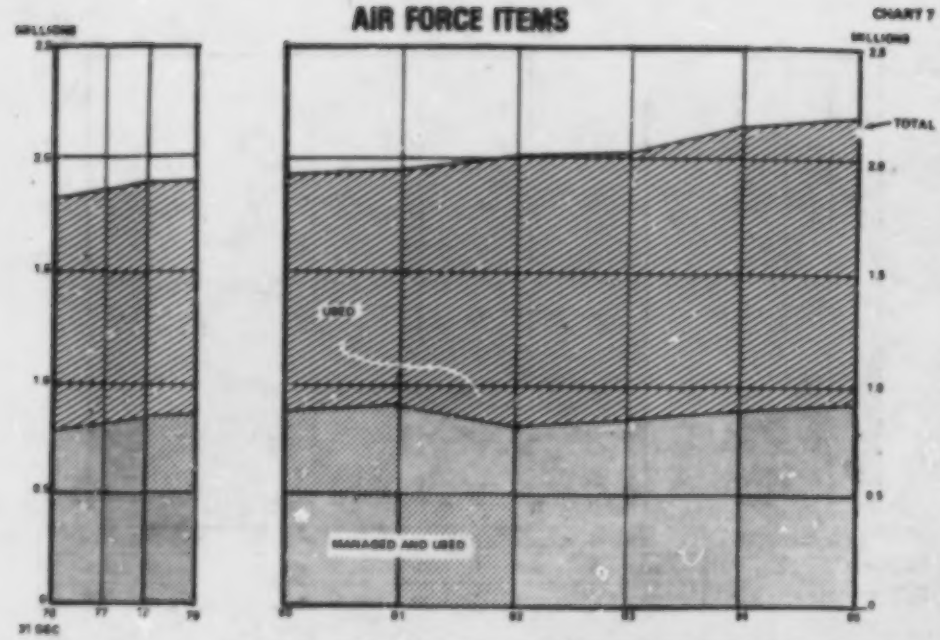


1,976	2,002	2,071	2,139	2,203	2,333
1,333	1,369	1,484	1,548	1,666	1,733
643	637	577	591	594	601

IN THOUSANDS

AIR FORCE ITEMS

CHART 7

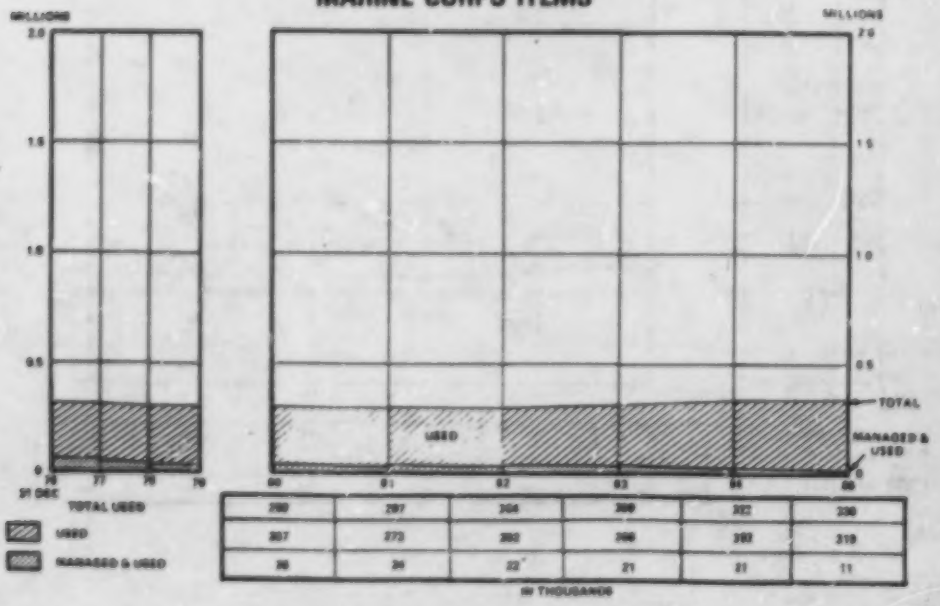


1,930	1,976	2,031	2,093	2,153	2,220
1,041	1,078	1,204	1,229	1,274	1,324
889	900	827	864	878	896

IN THOUSANDS

MARINE CORPS ITEMS

CHART 8

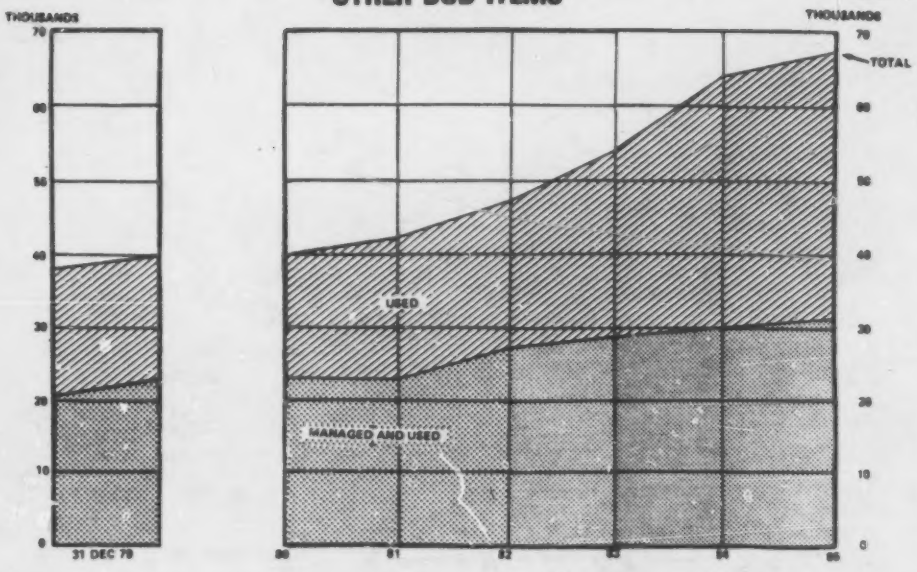


280	297	304	300	322	330
267	273	282	288	301	319
13	24	22	21	21	11

IN THOUSANDS

OTHER DOD ITEMS

CHART 9



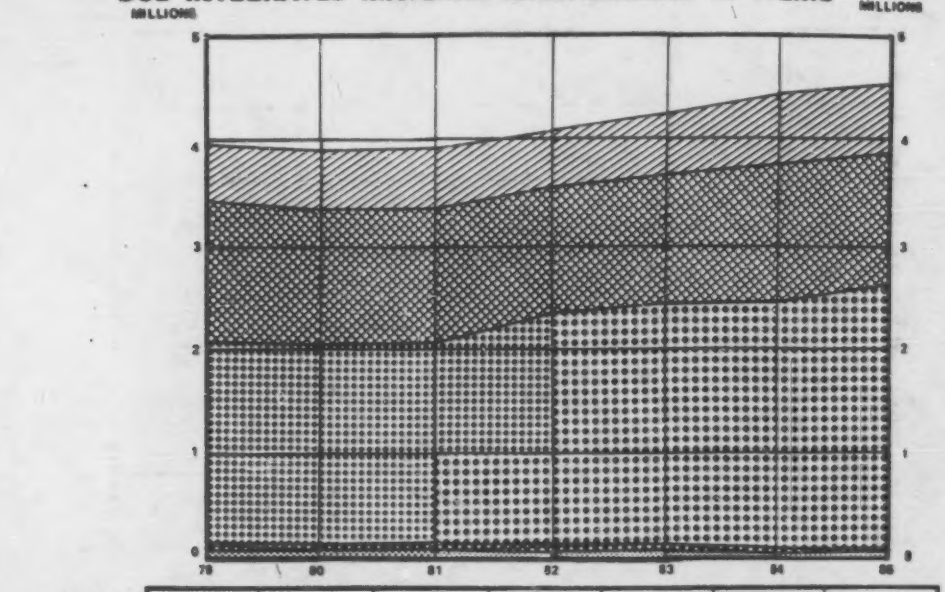
	80	81	82	83	84	85
TOTAL USED	40	42	47	54	66	68
USED	17	18	20	25	34	37
MANAGED & USED	23	24	27	29	32	31

IN THOUSANDS

The statistics portrayed on this chart are for the National Security Agency and the Defense Nuclear Agency. The figures include items on which Other DoD activities serve as inventory manager as well as those on which they are supported by another DoD activity.

DOD INTEGRATED MATERIEL MANAGEMENT OF ITEMS

CHART 10



IMM		70	80	81	82	83	84	85
	DoD TOTAL	3,982	3,910	3,979	4,086	4,217	4,488	4,527
	MLS	502	508	519	536	560	577	585
	MIL SER	1,341	1,339	1,349	1,196	1,225	1,248	1,209
	DLA	2,007	1,932	1,976	2,217	2,299	2,438	2,532
	GSA	80	77	77	77	79	88	82
	TACOM	52	54	58	49	54	58	79

IN THOUSANDS

The Federal Catalog System collects, maintains and disseminates the management data elements necessary to assist in making management assignments and to achieve the overall DoD objective of "one-item/one-manager" for all DoD used items. The chart breaks down the DoD items into the following categories:

a. The Military Lead Service (MLS) is assigned the prime responsibility for the inventory management of a reparable or end item of supply within a particular Military Service or Other DoD activity.

b. An Integrated Materiel Manager is the activity/agency designated to exercise the Defense Integrated Materiel Management Program at the wholesale level for a consumable item of supply on a DoD or Federal Government wide basis. There is no longer any distinction in the management of weapons or commodity oriented consumable items. For statistical purposes, the chart breaks out the number of consumable items managed by the various Integrated Materiel Managers as Military Service, DLA, GSA, or TACOM.

CHART 11

PERCENT COMMONALITY OF ITEMS AMONG MILITARY SERVICES

31 DEC 79		80	81	82	83	84	85
54.7	ARMY	57.2	57.3	58.3	58.2	57.5	57.9
34.0	NAVY	33.8	34.1	34.4	34.6	34.3	34.8
35.1	AIR FORCE	36.1	36.9	36.8	37.1	37.6	38.0
77.8	MARINE CORPS	80.2	78.7	81.3	81.7	82.9	85.8

Many stock numbers contained in the inventory of one Military Service are also used by one or more of the other Military Services. The degree to which this commonality exists is revealed on the chart (e.g., of the total Army used items, 57.9% are also used by one or more of the other Military Services).

PERCENT OF MANAGED ITEMS FULLY DESCRIBED

CHART 12

31 DEC 74		81	82	83	84	85	FY GOAL
32.4	DOD	42.5	42.7	42.3	41.0	40.4	50
23.8	ARMY	21.6	21.4	19.9	18.0	17.8	48
18.8	NAVY	15.8	16.0	15.9	16.0	15.1	48
17.8	AIR FORCE	19.3	20.3	20.8	20.7	20.7	46
34.2	MARINE CORPS	24.4	24.6	23.9	24.7	24.9	53
46.1	DLA	65.8	61.5	60.7	58.1	57.0	66

There are two basic methods for identifying items in the Federal Catalog System. One is reference method which uses manufacturers' part numbers as the basic identifier. The other is called the descriptive method. To describe an item, a very rigid set of disciplines are followed for each item. When all the required disciplined replies are responded to, we call it fully descriptive. The screening of these fully descriptive items against each other, when new NSNs are requested, is the only means of mechanically preventing items with the same characteristics from different manufacturers from entering the system as duplicates. As we build up the ratio in the file of this preferred method of describing items, we anticipate higher match rates on new items. Based on 1974 data, DoD established goals for each component to achieve by 1981 to broaden that base. The chart shows annual achievements for the last five years, and the FY goal.

CHART 13

TRANSFERS TO FULLY DESCRIBED ITEMS

	81	82	83	84	85	ANNUAL GOAL
DOD	48,818	44,814	48,324	35,869	36,913	203,000
ARMY	1,380	2,208	982	1,583	3,396	13,000
NAVY	1,480	763	308	269	595	48,000
AIR FORCE	19,221	7,830	6,836	3,701	3,836	55,000
MARINE CORPS	7	17	13	87	11	1,700
DLA	32,718	28,317	44,671	28,144	26,185	87,500

Fully described items were defined on the preceding chart. For DoD components to achieve the percent of fully described items managed goal by 1981, annual goals on transfer of items were established. This chart shows the annual goal and achievements for the last five years. A transfer is from a reference or partial descriptive item to a fully descriptive item.

TRANSACTIONS PROCESSED

CHART 14

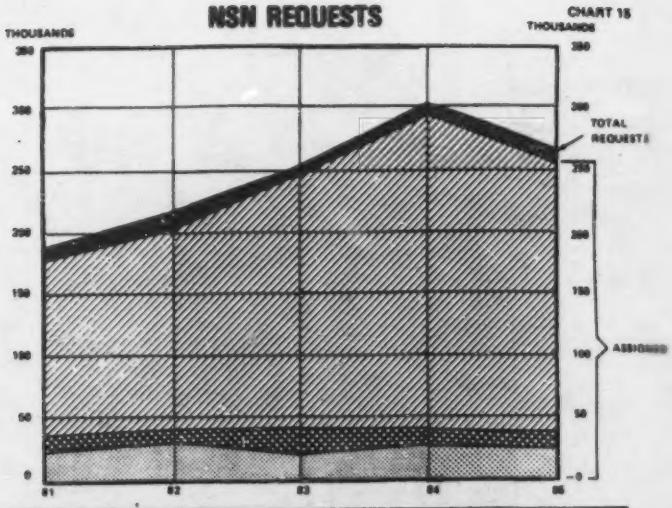
	81	82	83	84	85
SYSTEM TOTAL	40,848	47,008	52,095	54,582	58,009
NEW ITEMS/REINSTATE	225	262	294	350	387
CANCELLATIONS	79	48	14	23	83
USER ADD/DELETE/CHG	638	670	1,037	806	798
STANDARDIZATION ACTIONS	92	121	352	173	120
SCREENING/INTERR	30,420	33,250	38,112	40,214	42,850
OTHER	9,482	12,725	12,280	13,028	12,551

FIGURES IN THOUSANDS

This chart indicates the quantity and type of transactions processed through the system. The category "Other" includes the following transactions: freight data, catalog management data, item identification revision, reference number data, system support records, data element changes, and others. In addition, during 1985 we had more than three million transactions resulting from the annual surcharge on price changes.

NSN REQUESTS

CHART 15

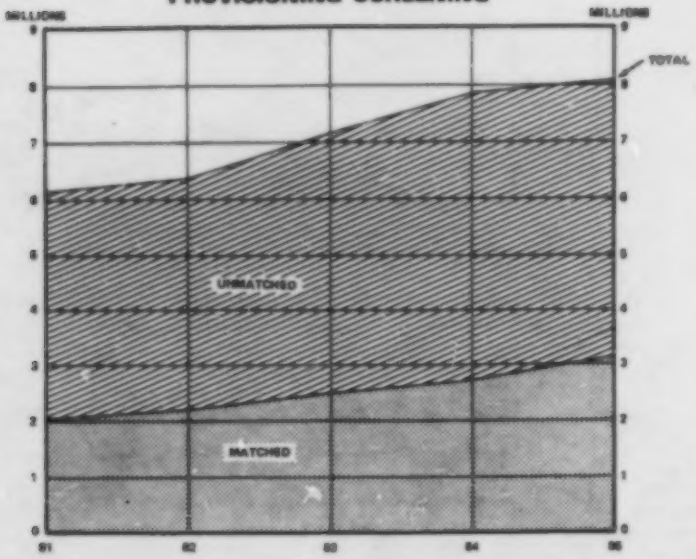


	81	82	83	84	85
DUPLICATES	11,168	16,046	12,013	16,942	13,091
% DUPLICATES	5.9	7.9	4.7	5.4	4.7
TOTAL NEW ITEMS	190,295	204,508	241,377	291,585	261,338
DoD	142,671	162,719	207,364	251,529	213,913
CIVIL	13,171	11,131	12,538	11,900	9,699
NATO	34,443	30,658	21,477	28,457	27,724

The descriptive characteristics data base contains the physical and performance characteristics of items. This computerized data base mechanically detects and prevents duplicate items from entering the system. This graph depicts the total number of National Stock Numbers requested and the number of duplicates detected. The percent of duplicates automatically detected during processing averaged 5.6% over the last five years. This chart does not include manual item entry control screening performed by the Integrated Materiel Managers (IMM) or reference number screening shown on page 22.

PROVISIONING SCREENING

CHART 16



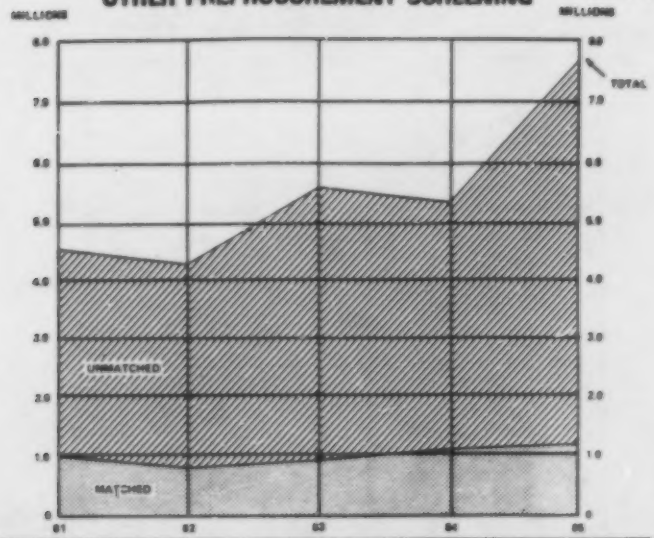
PROCESSED	6,190	6,360	7,160	7,890	8,037
UNMATCHED	4,150	4,177	4,640	5,118	4,881
MATCHED	2,041	2,283	2,539	2,772	3,156
% MATCHED	33.0	34.5	35.3	35.2	39.3

IN THOUSANDS

The primary purpose of provisioning screening is to limit the entry of new items by matching these candidates to items which are already in the Federal Catalog System file. The provisioning screening process screens manufacturers reference numbers against the Federal Catalog System file to see if these numbers can be matched to a National Stock Number (NSN) already in the file. NSNs which match the submitter's reference number are returned to him for evaluation. The requestor can also submit an NSN to verify its validity and to determine whether there are any excess stocks available. Provisioning screening is mandatory for the Department of Defense, prior to starting any procurement actions, though most of the Civil Agencies and contractors which act as their agents also perform this screening prior to procurement. The graph portrays the number of reference numbers screened in support of provisioning actions and the number that matched existing NSNs.

OTHER PREPROCUREMENT SCREENING

CHART 17



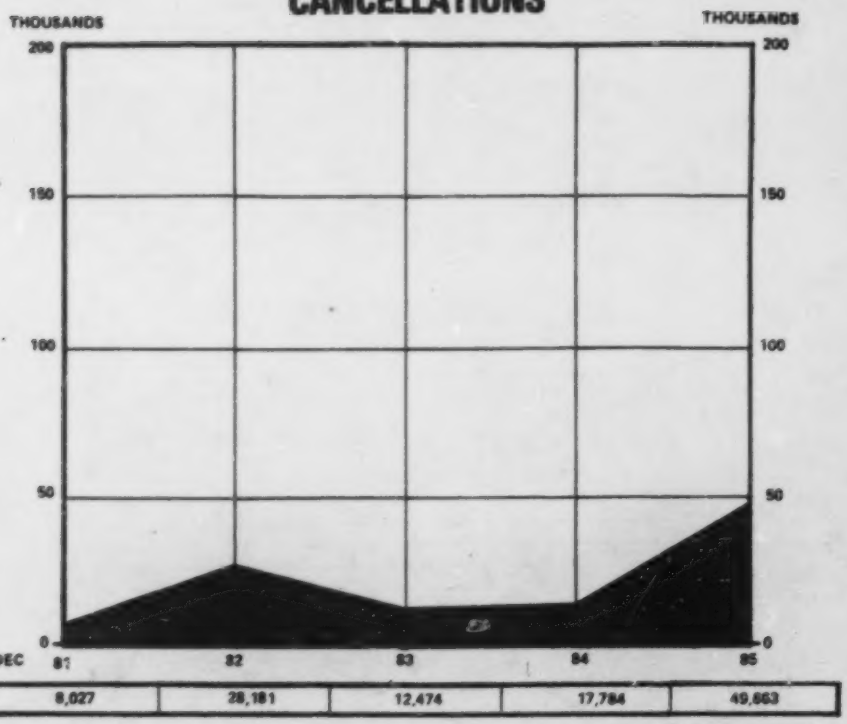
PROCESSED	4,687	4,764	5,996	6,327	7,634
UNMATCHED	3,997	3,449	4,539	4,398	6,389
MATCHED	690	805	967	1,089	1,245
% MATCHED	21.0	18.9	17.6	19.3	16.3

IN THOUSANDS

Manufacturers reference numbers are also screened against the Federal Catalog System file for purposes other than provisioning. Screening may be used to obtain management data recorded in the file, such as item user information, validation of NSNs, standardization decisions, and manufacturers codes and related reference numbers to provide support for procurement. The graph shows the number of reference numbers screened for these purposes and the number that were matched to existing National Stock Numbers.

CHART 18

CANCELLATIONS

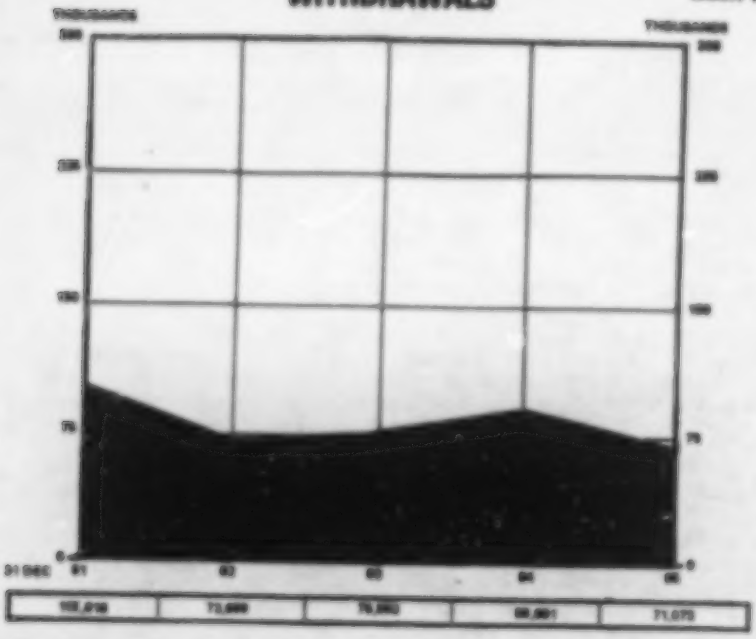


TOTAL	8,027	28,181	12,474	17,784	49,663

This chart depicts the number of items which were canceled as duplicates, canceled because better items have been identified (cancel-use) and canceled as invalid over the past five years. The large growth of cancellation actions in 1985 can be attributed to increased revision activity in the Federal Item Identification Guide program.

WITHDRAWALS

CHART 19



TOTAL					

This graph shows the total number of withdrawal actions by the Department of Defense. A withdrawal results when an activity indicates that it no longer uses an item. Withdrawal actions may result from an inventory management decision to use a different item, or from a review during the Defense Inactive Item Program or as a result of a standardization decision which eliminated the item as nonpreferred under the Defense Standardization Program procedures.

PUBLICATIONS PRODUCED BY THE FEDERAL CATALOG SYSTEM

The Federal Catalog System, utilizing data stored in the Defense Integrated Data System (DIDS), produces a variety of publications. These products basically fall into two categories: (1) those designed to facilitate the identification, requisitioning, transportation and demilitarization of items of supply; and (2) those designed to maintain, operate and foster an understanding of the system. For purposes of this report, the publications listed below fall into category 1.

1. The Identification Lists (ILs) are produced on microfiche and contain characteristic data and illustrations sufficient to identify and describe active items of supply in the Federal inventory. This data is sequenced by item name within the Federal Supply Class (FSC).

2. Management Data Lists (MLs) are produced on microfiche and comprise data required by Military Services to manage, procure, stock and issue items of supply. This data is sequenced by National Item Identification Number (NIIN) and are tailored to each Services's array of data. The Management List - Consolidated (ML-C) contains consolidated management data information for all Services and DoD users.

3. Master Cross Reference List (MCRL) is a three part document produced on microfiche. Part I is also available on magnetic tape. This publication lists all manufacturers' codes, part numbers and related data associated to a National Stock Number (NSN): Part I is sequenced Part Number to NSN while Part II is sequenced NSN to Part Number. Part III is sequenced by Federal Supply Code for Manufacturers (FSCM) to Part Number and NSN. A service tailored MCRL-1 is also published.

4. The Federal Item Logistics Data Record (FILDR) is produced on microfiche and contains complete or partial descriptive data relative to Federal items of supply. This data is sequenced by National Item Identification Number (NIIN) within Federal Supply Class (FSC).

5. The Freight Classification Data List is a microfiche product designed to facilitate economical and expedient classification and movement (transportation) of Federal items of supply. This data is sequenced by National Item Identification Number.

6. The Demilitarization List (DEMIL) is on microfiche and portrays the need and method by which an item of supply will be demilitarized when disposed of. This data is sequenced by National Item Identification Number and comprise both active and inactive items of supply.

7. The Civil Agency Catalog (CAC) is produced on microfiche and comprises both descriptive and management data for use by civil agencies in their requisitioning of materiel from DLA Centers. This information is sequenced by Item Name within Federal Supply Class (FSC).

8. Coast Guard Descriptive Stock List (CGDSL) is produced on microfiche and provides descriptions of supply items having Coast Guard-registered interest. The sequence is by Item Name and Characteristic so that items may be located when the National Stock Number is unknown.

9. Food Service Equipment Catalog is a hardcopy publication containing descriptive and management data for food service preparation equipment whose management responsibility lies with DLA. This publication provides civil agency customers with visibility of items and allows for establishment of new requisitioning requirements.

10. FAA Catalog is on microfiche and provides descriptions of supply items having Federal Aviation Administration-registered interest. The sequence is by Item Name and Characteristic so that items may be located when the National Stock Number is unknown.

11. Introduction to FCS and Related Publications (C1) is a series of hardcopy publications explaining the use and contents of all Federal Catalog System publications and other S/A related publications.

12. Federal Supply Classification Handbooks (H2 Series) is a two-part publication used as part of a commodity classification system for grouping related items of supply in the Federal Catalog System. Part 1, produced on microfiche and hardcopy, is a numeric sequenced listing of the Federal Supply Classificaton (FSC) structure of groups and classes with main inclusions and exclusions which delimit the coverage of a particular group or class. Part 2, produced on microfiche, is a numeric sequenced listing of FSC classes with applicable names of items arranged alphabetically within each class.

13. DoD Ammunition Code Handbook (H3) is a microfiche publication used as part of a system to maintain generic descriptions applicable to items of supply identified in the Federal Supply Classification (FSC) Group 13 (Ammunition and Explosives) and Group 14 (Guided Missiles). Generic names are cross referenced to Department of Defense Ammunition Code (DoDAC) numbers.

14. Federal Supply Code for Manufacturers Handbooks (H4 Series) is a three part microfiche and magnetic tape publication with a comprehensive listing of organizational entities, both domestic and foreign, that are manufacturers or maintain design control for items of supply procured and cataloged by agencies of the Federal Government, NATO member nations, and other participating friendly governments. Part 1 is an alpha-numeric sequenced listing of suppliers (U.S. and Canada) referenced to Federal Supply Codes for Manufacturers (FSCMs) with applicable addresses, government symbols, update summary symbols, and status designators. Part 2 is a numeric sequenced listing of FSCMs referenced to suppliers (U.S. and Canada) with applicable addresses, government symbols, update summary symbols, and status designators. Part 3 is a listing of suppliers (excluding U.S. and Canada) cross referenced to NATO Supply Codes for Manufacturers (NSCMs) with applicable addresses, government symbols, update summary symbols, and status designators. All parts have a separate update summary list.

15. Federal Item Name Directory for Supply Cataloging (H6) is a microfiche and hardcopy publication used for the preparation of item identifications for inclusion in the Federal Catalog System. The publication contains cross references between names of items (with definition name modifiers, Condition Codes, and Federal Supply Classification), Item Name Codes (INCs), Federal Item Identification Guides (FIIGs), abbreviations, and terms.

16. Manufacturers Part and Drawing Numbering System Handbook (H7) is a hardcopy "FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY" publication that is used as a tool for Item Identification operations. The publication contains a cross index, manufacturers names, Federal Supply Codes for Manufacturers (FSCMs), and summaries of the numbering systems used by manufacturers to identify the items of production which they sell to various agencies of the Federal Government.

17. Nongovernment Organizational Codes for Military Standard Contract Administration Procedures (MILSCAP) Handbooks (H8 Series) is a two part microfiche publication with a comprehensive listing of organizational entities whose identity is required in the MILSCAP Program. Part 1 is an alpha-numeric sequenced listing of suppliers referenced to Federal Supply Codes for Manufacturers (FSCMs) and Federal Supply Codes for Non-Manufacturers (FSCNMs) with applicable addresses, update summary symbols, status designators, CAOs (codes identifying office/agency administering the contract), and ADPPs (codes identifying Automatic Data Processing Point for the applicable contract administration office). Part 2 is an alpha-numeric sequenced listing of FSCMs and FSCNMs referenced to suppliers with applicable addresses, update summary symbols, status designators, CAOs, and ADPPs. All parts contain a separate update summary list.

18. H2/H6 Advance Notice is a microfiche publication providing a biweekly update containing an accumulation of changes/additions since last H2-2 and H6 basic editions. A hardcopy is also produced every four weeks for users of hardcopy. The publication is an alpha-numeric sequenced listing of names of items with applicable Federal Item Identificaiton Guides (FIIGs), Item Name Codes (INCs), applicability keys, Condition Codes, Federal Supply Classification (FSC) class, and name modifiers.

19. H7 Change Notice is a hardcopy publication providing quarterly updates to the H7 basic edition. The publication consists of page changes/additions which are page inserts/replacements to the last basic edition.

20. DoD Consolidated Ammunition Catalog (AMMO 1) is on microfiche and hardcopy and contains descriptive, packaging, storage, transportation, and management data for the selection and identification of items of supply and to facilitate inter-service supply support for items in the ammunition areas. It is published in three volumes consisting of eight parts. It contains all items in the Federal Supply Group 13 (and other directly related items) submitted by the registered Primary Inventory Control Activity (PICA).

21. Lumber, Millwork and Plywood is a hardcopy publication containing descriptive data for Federal Supply Group (FSG) 55. DLA has the management responsibility for the FSG. This publication provides civil agency customers with visibility of items and requisitioning requirements.

22. Federal Supply Catalog Corporate Complex (H5) is published on microfiche. The Corporate Complex structure contains the company and all affiliated companies related to it that have a commercial and government entity code assigned. The H5 is used to identify the relation between a corporate headquarters and the division, branches, subsidiaries, etc., and will reflect the complete name and address of all related companies.

23. Medical Catalog is a three volume publication produced on standard 48:1 microfiche. It contains all available information concerning Medical material which is available in the Defense Integrated Data System (DIDS) Total Item Record (TIR). Volume I consists of an item identification listing tailored to the requirements of the Medical community. Volume II consists of Sets, Kits and Outfits (SKOs) and lists all component items within those SKOs. Volume III consists of a Master Cross Reference List for all Medical associated reference numbers, National Stock Numbers and Federal Supply Codes for Manufacturers. The Medical Catalog is published to provide descriptive, illustrative, management, and reference data for the selection and identification of items to support the Medical community.